

Tendring Rural District Council.



. ANNUAL REPORT .

OF

Medical Officer of Health

FOR 1906.



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Report of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR 1906.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

The district consists of twenty-seven parishes, with an area of 72,286 acres, besides land covered by water, and the foreshore. The population, per the 1901 census, was 20,507, and the population estimated to the middle of the year under review, 21,703. The number of inhabited houses at the last census was 4,706, giving an average number of persons per house of 4·35.

BIRTHS.—The births registered during the year were 504, against 526 in 1905, and 498 in 1904. The births comprised 253 boys, and 251 girls, and the birth-rate comes out at 23·22 per 1,000 of the estimated population, which is a slight decrease on that of the previous year. In the four sub-registration districts the birth-rate was, in Manningtree district, 22·50; in Thorpe district, 22·60; in the St. Osyth district, 21·20; and in the Ardleigh district, 24·71. The births in the four districts by quarters and sexes were:—

DEATHS.—There were 267 deaths registered in the district during the year, at all ages, against 279 in 1905, and 281 in 1904. Of these deaths, 51 were under the age of one year; 24 between 1 and 5 years; 9 between 5 and 15; 11 between 15 and 25; 57 between 25 and 65; and 115 over 65 years of age.

58	„	„	70 and 80	„
40	„	„	80 and 90	„
3 were over 90 years.				

The death-rates calculated at per 1,000 of the estimated population were:—

The Coroner held five inquests in the district, and in nine instances he did not consider an inquest necessary.

The tables at the end will show the following:—

Table I.—The vital statistics of the whole district for 1906, and the ten previous years.

„ II.—The vital statistics of the four separate localities for 1906, and the ten previous years.

„ III.—The cases of infectious disease notified during 1906 in the district, and the number treated in Hospital.

„ IV.—Causes of, and ages at, death during the year 1906.

„ V.—Infantile Mortality during the year 1906.

During the year there were 37 deaths in the Union-Workhouse, the various causes of which and the ages at which they occurred will be explained in the next table.

			Under 1 year.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—65.	65 and upwards.
Senile decay	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	16
Bronchitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	3
Heart Disease	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Apoplexy	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	3
Tubercular Diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—	2	—
Paralysis	...	...	—	—	—	—	2	2
Cancer	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diabetes	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1
			—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	1	1	—	7	28

The following table will show the deaths as they took place in each parish, by quarters and sexes:—

PARISH.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Alresford ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Ardleigh ..	2	3	2	2	—	3	3	2	7	10
Beaumont ..	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	2
Bentley, Great	3	—	5	4	1	—	1	4	10	8
Bentley, Little	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Bradfield ..	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	—	4	6
Bromley, Great	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	2	5	2
Bromley, Little	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1
Clacton, Little	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	2
Elmstead ..	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	4	2
Frating ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland, Great	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	5
Holland, Little	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
Kirby ..	2	2	1	2	1	3	—	2	4	9
Lawford ..	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	5	3
Manningtree..	3	—	2	5	1	2	1	4	7	11
Mistley ..	3	2	3	1	1	3	3	4	10	10
Oakley, Great	1	3	1	2	—	1	3	2	5	8
Oakley, Little	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	3
Ramsey ..	4	2	4	—	5	3	1	3	14	8
St. Osyth ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	—	9	6
Tendring ..	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	6	3
Union Workhouse	6	6	4	1	8	6	6	—	24	13
Thorpe-le-Soken	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	2
Thorington ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	3
Weeley ..	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	4	1
Wix ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1
Wrabness ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	3
	38	31	36	26	35	33	34	34	143	124
	69		62		68		68		267	

INFECTIOUS SICKNESS.—There was a very marked decrease of this kind of sickness during the year, there having been only 53 cases notified, against 123 in 1905, 69 in 1904, and 76 in 1903. Of diphtheria 23 cases occurred, 14 of which took place in the Sub-district of Manningtree (11 having taken place at Parkeston), 1 in the Thorp district, 2 in the St. Osyth, and 6 in the Ardleigh. Parkeston suffered in the long dry summer, inasmuch as the traps of the rainwater downpipes, being underground, got dry, and sewer gas escaped near the bedroom windows. An effort is now being made to have all the downpipes properly disconnected over trapped gullies, so as to avoid such another outbreak; three deaths were caused by this disease at Parkeston, and 1 at St. Osyth. There were 10 cases of erysipelas, the same number as last year. The principal decrease was in scarlet fever, 15 cases having been notified against 94 in the previous year. There was only 1 death, which took place at Little Oakley. There were 3 cases of enteric fever, 1 at Parkeston and

2 at Alresford. The Parkeston case was a very bad one, and although the Hospital tent was put up for him and a trained nurse procured, the man died in a few days. The other two cases were slight, and recovered. Two cases of puerperal fever were notified, 1 at Parkeston and the other at Kirby. The nursing of the case at Parkeston was very bad, and I had to place the nurse under prohibition from going to other women for some time, and had all her things disinfected. There is great need of a Parish Nurse at Parkeston, and she might also undertake the village of Ramsey.

I believe if a Parish Nurse with a midwifery qualification was started here, she would very soon be self-supporting.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Your isolation hospital consists of a van (fitted up and used as a kitchen when in use, and at other times as a store for the tents and hospital paraphernalia) and two tents for four beds each, and a bell-tent with two beds for nurses. It was only in use for a few days at Parkeston for a case of typhoid fever. It is useful at times, but I feel sure that after a good permanent hospital was in use for a short time the benefit would be seen to be so great that the wonder would be why it has been delayed so long.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.—Your code of building bye-laws is a good one, and, from its division into three sections, cannot be said to be too burdensome to the parts to which either section applies. Houses for the working classes are much needed in some parts, but it is difficult to get them built with the necessary proper accommodation so as to yield a fair return to the owner. I have given this question great consideration, and can see nothing for it but that along with the cottage the occupier should have about three-quarters to an acre of land, so that he could by cultivating the land, pay something like a fair rent. This is impossible to be done from the present rate of wages of the agricultural labourer, and farmers cannot afford to pay higher wages. The Building Surveyor looks after all plans and the erection of buildings, and also the drainage and water supply, and the sanitary arrangements. Before the house is occupied, I inspect all these latter, and analyze the well water before the certificate under the Public Health (Water) Act is given. I would here speak of the prevailing method of making new wells; this is done with a cyclinder and bricks laid dry; in time the cylinder rots, and is a cause of pollution to the water, and the openings between the bricks are channels by which surface and other soakage can get into the well. I have in some instances persuaded the owner to have the well made of concrete cylinders, so that, from bottom to top, nothing can percolate into the well, and the water must come from the bottom. This is a much better plan, and although at first rather more costly, yet it is the cheapest plan in the end, as the well will last for many years without any further trouble or expense.

You have during the year granted certificates under the Public Health (Water) Act for 15 houses erected in the district, and 6 have been deferred. Plans have been passed for 40 houses, but several of them were not completed during the year. I have made for your Council 51 analyses of water.

SCHOOL CLOSURE AND EXCLUSION.—Your Council have issued orders for the closure or exclusion of children from the schools of St. Osyth, Ramsey, Little Oakley, Ardleigh, Parkeston (Infants), Tendring, and Great Bentley, on account of various infectious diseases being prevalent, and on some occasions the school buildings have been disinfected.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.—I have during the year visited several times 75 dairies in the district, and I still believe there are some Cowkeepers not on the Register. I have generally found the places clean and well cared for, and when a small defect was found I had little difficulty in getting it amended. Several new Cowsheds have been made in the district and some of good construction, to wit, a large one at Little Oakley Hall. Here the wooden partitions between the cows can be taken out in a very easy way, so that the place can be thoroughly cleaned out and the wood work washed. I endeavoured last year to get the milk-vendors from Suffolk who retail in and about Manningtree and Mistley registered, and made application to the Local Government Board on the subject, but it seems a person can send his milk-cart into another district and retail milk without being on the Register for that district.

BYE-LAWS FOR TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES.—These bye-laws are proving more useful every year, and the diminution in the number of Gipsies in the district is remarkable. We had no prosecutions during the year under review.

In compliance with the Memorandum of the Local Government Board, I have to comment on the following:—

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—The District is composed of twenty-eight parishes, the area and population are stated in the beginning of this report. The lower strata of the district is London Clay, on which lie various portions of brick-earth and sand and gravel, while in the parish of Beaumont there is a bed of red crag of considerable dimensions. On the various foreshores there are deposits of Alluvium, namely, on the backwaters of Kirby, the Oakleys, Beaumont, and St. Osyth.

The general watershed of the District on the North is to the river Stour, on the East to the backwaters above mentioned, in its centre to the Holland River, on the West to some creeks going to the river Colne, and on the South to various creeks and marshes at St. Osyth and Great and Little Holland. The district is purely an agricultural one, but there is a considerable malting trade.

2. HOUSE ACCOMMODATION, ESPECIALLY FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The houses for the better classes are good and some are very commodious; but many of the cottages are old and the accommodation poor, although for the past few years numerous good cottages have been built in various parishes. In the small town of Manningtree I have reported several houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and in many instances they have been reconstructed. When new houses are built the drainage and water supply are carefully seen to, but, it is difficult to get the same at old buildings. It is an easy matter to condemn houses, but, the difficulty is, when they are condemned, where are the people to go? The very small rent which the agricultural labourer can pay prevents building, and the farmer cannot afford higher wages. The only solution that occurs to me is that, with each new house, three-quarters or an acre of land should be given with the house, and that the rent of such land should be its agricultural value; then the industrious occupier would have a chance to make up his rent by the sale of his produce.

The Surveyor looks after the erection of all new houses under the bye-laws, which are fully carried out by your council, but I would suggest that in future the Surveyor should be less lenient than he has been.

3. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—I cannot say that the sewerage and drainage are as good as they might or should be; the re-drainage of Manningtree and Mistley have been spoken of for years, and also that of Thorpe-le-Soken, to say nothing of the village of Great Bentley, which has been overlooked for more than twenty years, and the village of Great Holland might come up for your consideration, also the village of Ardleigh. In my report for the year 1900 I gave a detailed account of most of the systems of sewers in the villages. The re-draining of Thorpe has occupied your attention a good deal during the past year, and I tried very hard to get an improved scheme carried out, but the owner of the land having asked an enormous price for the proposed site of the out-fall works completely stopped it.

4. POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS IN THE DISTRICT.—No body can attempt to deny that there are rivers and streams in the district polluted by sewage, there being not a stream but what receives sewage in a different state than that the law allows, and the sole way to correct and prevent this is by carrying out sewage schemes on a modern system.

5. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.—In many cases the water carriage system is in use and the sewage carried to a sewer, if there is one near by, or to a cesspool. At the old cottages the common privy still abounds, while at the new ones, where water carriage cannot be used, the pail system of closet is inserted. The last plan is a good one when properly carried out with dry earth, but, as in many instances no earth is used, they are often worse than the old privy.

I have previously advocated the slop closet plan at cottages, but have never been able to get it introduced; still I believe it would be advantageous. This by saving all the slop water for the garden would be an enormous benefit to the occupier if he had the land to put it on close by.

6. REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.—The removal and disposal of house refuse is generally done by the occupier, except at Parkeston, Manningtree, part of Lawford, and Mistley, where contracts are made for this purpose with a Public Scavenger. These contractors generally carry the work out satisfactorily, but the ash-pit at the old cottages frequently is only a hole in the ground. I would suggest that the Inspector, as he moves along, should give special attention to the ash-pit, and, when he finds a bad one, or none, to at once serve notice for the provision of a galvanized iron portable one with a cover. This would be much more convenient, whether the emptying is done by a Contractor or otherwise.

7. WATER SUPPLY IN THE DISTRICT, OR ITS SEVERAL PARTS.—I would refer to my report for 1900 for a detailed account of the water supply in each parish. Generally speaking the Tendring Hundred Water Company's mains pass through the greater part of the district from Mistley, and now they are about to open new works with deep wells at Lawford, adjoining Manningtree; the company give supplies in Manningtree, Mistley, Bradfield, part of Lawford, Wix, Tendring, Thorpe, Ramsey, Kirby, and Little Clacton; they have likewise power to supply in Ardleigh, Lawford, Little Bromley, Weeley, and Great Holland. Otherwise the supply is generally from shallow wells, usually made of dry bricks, which create openings for all kinds of soakage getting into the water. Of late years, I have been able to persuade owners to use concrete cylinders instead of bricks, so that all the water must enter from the bottom and no soakage is possible. The village of Ardleigh requires a water supply very badly, but, as the

Company would have to lay down over four miles of dead main, for which they require 7 per cent. guaranteed for three years, and, as this charge would be unfair for the parish to be asked to pay, I see no chance of this being accomplished. At the same time, by the Water Company's Act, the Council can now provide an independent supply. In the past there have been great complaints about the Company's water, but, when the new supply is put on in July, I trust there will be no cause for complaint either as to quality or quantity.

8. PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE SUPERVISION.—The Council have no supervision over houses let in lodgings under section 90 of the Public Health Act 1875, but attention is given to the common lodging houses and slaughterhouses, for both of which there is a code of bye-laws; over dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, of which I am appointed Inspector; over bakehouses, factories and workshops under the Factory and Workshops Act; and over offensive trades, for which there are regulations and bye-laws.

9. NUISANCES.—Nuisances are looked after by the Inspector and myself; when one is discovered it is at once inspected, and steps taken for its abatement, either privately, or, if need be, by order of the Council.

10. SCHOOLS.—In my last year's report I gave a full description of the accommodation, attendance, sanitary condition, and water supply of all the elementary schools in the district, and made several suggestions as to the ventilation, etc. I have since then, at the request of your Council, made analyses of water from several of the school wells, and wells from which the water supply is obtained; whenever a case of infectious sickness occurs, steps are at once taken to prevent children from the infected house attending school, and frequently the school premises are disinfected. It seems to me most unfair that the Board of Education make no allowance of attendances in the case of children excluded from the school by your Council's order on account of infectious sickness, whereas, if the school is closed by your order for the same reason, an allowance is at once made. I have corresponded with the Board of Education on this point, but can make no impression on them. It is the wish of a great many that the Medical Officer of Health should be appointed also Medical Officer of Schools, in which case he would have better opportunity of being of assistance to the school in a financial manner, but in my opinion it is far better to exclude children from infected houses than to close the school, if, as in many cases, the same advantage can be obtained.

11. BYE-LAWS.—The various bye-laws in existence in the district are suitable, and I see no need for amendment or of further bye-laws.

12. METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES, &c.—The Infectious Diseases Notification Act has been in force in the district since January 1st, 1890. When a case of disease in the schedule is notified to the Medical Officer of Health he sends, to the Inspector an order to visit, supply disinfectants, make enquiries, and enter on a form answers to a series of questions for the information of the Medical Officer of Health, and this form is filed for reference; the Medical Officer also visits and gives such directions as seem to him necessary for the isolation of the sick and the actions of the other inmates of the house. He intimates to the Headmaster of the school which the children attend the existence of the disease, stating the time children from the infected house are to be excluded from the school, and furnishes all necessary certificates and orders by the District Council, granted on his advice, for the exclusion of such children or the closing of the school.

The Council has a portable Isolation Hospital as previously described, which is put in use as occasion requires.

13. DISINFECTION.—Formalin is the disinfectant used. This is at once supplied by the Inspector when a case of sickness occurs, and full directions are given for its use. It is used in spray, solution, and vapour in the house, and for outside privies and the like carbolic powder is supplied. The medical attendant certifies on a form supplied when he thinks the house can be disinfected, and then the Inspector thoroughly disinfects the rooms by formalin spray and vapour, and the bedding and clothing are disinfected by formalin in Thresh's portable steam disinfectant. When a death from consumption takes place we always try to get leave to disinfect the room in which the patient died, and we frequently disinfect schools. Several schools, on my advice, have a lamp of their own, with which a schoolroom is often disinfected at the end of the week, and this plan has been found advantageous.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—I have had several interviews with H.M. Inspector under this Act, and have had a register compiled which is now ready for comparison with the one kept by him. It has been found that we have 28 Bakehouses, 15 Blacksmiths' Shops, 21 Dressmakers, 10 Tailors, 8 Shoemakers, 6 Builders, 6 Saddlers, and 31 others in the District, making a total of 125. Seventy-two workshops have been inspected, only one defect for want of ventilation being found, which has been remedied. Lists of outworkers have been received from employers in Colchester and Ipswich, and whenever any case of infectious disease has occurred in a house in which work is received, the greatest care has been taken in disinfection, and prevention of goods being removed until they had been thoroughly disinfected.

List of work done during the year through the Sanitary Inspector:—

1	Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	31
2	Nuisances detected without complaint	...	...	...	...	...	182
3	Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	148
4	Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	20
5	Summonses taken out	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	Cottages inspected	...	...	...	...	...	311
8	Lodging houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	None in district,
9	Slaughter houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	12
10	Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	26
11	Dairies and Milkshops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	75
12	Cowsheds inspected	...	...	...	...	...	75
13	Workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	72
14	Filthy houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
15	Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	39
16	Overcrowding abated...	...	...	...	...	...	5
17	Houses placed in habitable repair	...	...	...	...	...	5
18	Houses closed	...	...	...	...	...	none
19	Houses erected for which water certificates were applied for	...	...	...	...	...	18
20	Certificates granted	...	...	...	...	...	15
21	Certificates deferred	...	...	...	...	...	3
22	Wells sunk	...	...	...	...	...	8
23	Wells cleaned or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
24	Wells closed	...	...	...	...	...	none
25	Houses connected with sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Houses connected with water mains	...	...	...	...	...	9
27	Earth, pail, or improved privies constructed	...	...	...	...	...	12
28	Animals improperly kept removed	...	...	...	...	...	4
29	Samples of water taken for analysis...	...	...	...	...	...	51

Map showing the localities where deaths from Cancer took place in the District for ten years—from 1896 to 1905, both inclusive.

With the kind aid of Mr. Grant, the Inspector, who drew the map, I am able to add to this report a map showing where deaths from cancer occurred, not only in this District, but in the whole Tendring Union, having, by the kind acquiescence of the Medical Officers of Health, got the information for the Urban Districts not supervised by myself. Besides the map, there is a table showing the cases in each year in the different parishes, and a diagram showing the number of cases in the Tendring Hundred and in the Rural District in each year. It will be noticed that at Harwich and Clacton and the other seaside places there are considerable numbers, but it is only fair to point out that deaths took place there among visitors who came down for change; again in the Union Workhouse the deaths apply to the entire district, which deaths are shown in a separate column in the table.

Trusting this information may be of some use in tracing the most intractable disease of cancer.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. W. COOK, M.D.

Cancer Deaths in the Tendring Hundred, 1896=1905.

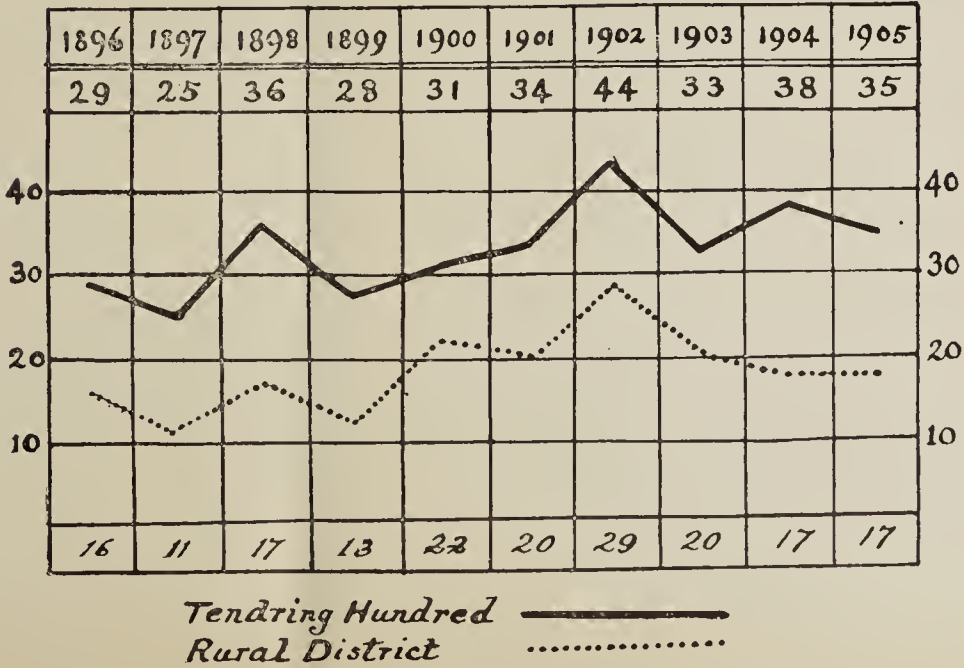


Ref. No.	PARISH.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total.	Workhouse Deaths in Parishes to which deceased belonged.
1	Alresford ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Ardleigh ..	..	—	—	1	—	3	2	3	2	—	13	—
3	Beaumont ..	..	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	8	—
4	Bentley, Great ..	..	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
5	Bentley, Little ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
6	Bradfield ..	..	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	5	1
7	Brightlingsea ..	..	2	1	4	3	2	2	5	—	2	25	—
8	Bromley, Great ..	..	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	8	2
9	Bromley, Little ..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10	Clacton, Little ..	..	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	5	—
11	Clacton-on-Sea ..	..	3	5	6	7	1	7	4	6	12	56	1
14	Elmstead ..	..	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	10	1
15	Frating ..	..	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	—
16	Frinton ..	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
17	Harwich ..	..	7	4	8	4	5	5	5	6	4	55	3
18	Holland, Great ..	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
19	Holland, Little ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
20	Kirby ..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	2
21	Lawford ..	..	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	3	1	10	—
22	Manningtree ..	..	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	6	1
23	Mistley ..	..	2	3	1	1	4	1	—	2	—	15	—
24	Oakley, Great ..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	2
25	Oakley, Little ..	..	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	—
26	Ramsey ..	..	—	—	1	—	2	1	4	1	—	9	1
27	St. Osyth ..	..	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	11	1
28	Tendring ..	..	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	8	1
29	Workhouse ..	..	1	—	5	—	2	4	2	3	5	23	—
30	Thorpe ..	..	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	7	1
31	Thorington ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
32	Walton ..	..	1	4	1	—	1	—	1	3	1	12	—
33	Weeley ..	..	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	10	—
34	Wix ..	..	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	7	—
35	Wrabness ..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
Total ..		29	25	36	28	31	34	44	33	38	35	333	19+4*=23

Diagram showing number of Cancer Deaths in each of the years 1896—1905.

- (1) In the Tendring Hundred.
- (2) In the Rural District only.

The figures for the Tendring Hundred are given at the top of each column in the diagram; the figures for the Rural District are given at the foot of each column.



*Of these four one was a person from outside the district. The parish of the other three is not recorded in Register—Wm. Curtis, 10-2-00; Jno. Plummer, 22-12-00; Anna M. King, 1905.



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TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE TENDRING RURAL DISTRICT DURING
1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Death of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate *				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896	25897	677	26·14	54	79·76	336	12·97	32	12	—	324	15·31
1897	22000	563	25·59	60	106·56	313	14·22	42	16	—	297	13·50
1898	22220	531	23·89	57	107·34	313	14·08	42	11	—	302	13·63
1899	24481	545	21·24	54	99·08	335	15·03	38	19	—	316	14·76
1900	22696	580	25·55	74	127·41	332	14·62	28	8	—	324	14·23
1901	20556	533	25·32	67	125·70	299	14·54	49	2	—	297	14·44
1902	20779	510	24·54	52	101·96	326	15·68	31	14	—	312	15·01
1903	20983	523	24·92	32	61·18	269	15·81	49	30	—	239	11·39
1904	21224	498	23·46	48	96·38	281	13·23	51	21	—	260	12·25
1905	21454	526	24·51	48	91·25	279	13·00	39	22	—	257	11·97
Averages for years—1896 1905.	22229	548	24·65	54	98·52	308	13·81	40	15	—	292	13·13
1906	21703	504	23·22	51	101·18	267	12·30	37	31	6	242	11·15

*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 73,286.

Total population at all ages at Census of 1901, 20,507 ; number of inhabited houses 4,706 ; average number of persons per house, 4·25.

TABLE II.
VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	MANNINGTREE Sub-Registration District.				THORPE Sub-Registration District.				ARDLEIGH Sub-Registration District.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
1896	7881	237	103	20	6648	175	109	13	11368	265	124	21
1897	7992	244	112	21	6722	179	132	25	7286	150	69	14
1898	8111	205	93	25	6740	161	140	17	7373	165	80	15
1899	8233	209	87	17	6809	182	142	18	7439	154	106	19
1900	8328	216	116	31	6837	175	130	23	7531	189	86	20
1901	7891	188	81	21	6340	192	138	20	6325	53	89	26
1902	8009	198	108	22	4979	130	133	21	6440	166	81	9
1903	8088	194	92	11	4991	124	106	12	6491	172	61	7
1904	8200	199	82	15	5012	105	97	10	6580	152	78	15
1905	8217	200	78	15	5018	109	101	14	6677	177	79	16
Averages of Years, 1896 to 1905 ..	8095	208	95	19	6009	153	122	17	7351	164	85	16
1906	8442	190	95	23	5044	115	88	13	6755	167	69	12

ST. OSYTH. Sub-Registration District.

	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	
Census 1902 (Off Thorpe)— ..	1391	..	8	..	2
„ 1903 ..	1413	..	33	..	10
„ 1904 (Off St. Osyth) ..	1432	..	42	..	24
„ 1905 ..	1442	..	40	..	21
Averages of Years 1896 to 1905 ..	1419	..	30	..	14
Census 1906.. ..	1462	..	32	..	15

For the last Quarter only

TABLE III.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years						Manningtree.	Thorpe.	St Osyth.	Ardleigh.	Manningtree.	Thorpe.	St. Osyth.	Ardleigh.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and up- wards.								
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	23	—	5	14	—	4	—	14	1	2	6	—	—	—	—
Membranous Croup ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	10	—	—	—	2	6	2	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	15	—	4	8	2	1	—	6	1	2	6	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever.. ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	53	—	9	23	5	14	2	27	4	6	16	1	—	—	—

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up-wards.	Manningtree.	Thorpe.	St. Osyth.	Ardleigh.	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough ..	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	2
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ..	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Croup	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other cont'd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza..	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	8	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	2	—
Enteritis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Other Septic Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Phthisis	14	—	—	—	6	8	—	6	3	1	4	1
Other Tubercular Dis- eases	7	2	1	2	—	2	—	1	2	—	4	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	9	—	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	—	5	3
Bronchitis	22	4	5	—	—	1	12	8	5	1	8	3
Pneumonia	9	—	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	—	5	—
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Venereal Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ..	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	—	3	—
Diseases & Accidents of Parturition ..	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
Heart Diseases ..	28	1	—	—	1	8	18	12	5	2	9	2
Accidents	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—
Suicides	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Rheumatism..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes ..	87	10	3	1	—	13	60	23	34	6	24	27
ALL CAUSES ..	242	51	23	8	11	51	98	88	70	15	69	41

TABLE V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—																	
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria : Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.—																	
Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	8
Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WASTING DISEASES.—																	
Premature Birth	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
Congenital Defects	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Convulsions	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	6
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	21	2	1	2	26	1	4	2	3	4	5	3	1	..	1	1	51
Births in the Year	504.																
Population to middle of 1906	21,703.																
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages	267.																
Deaths in the Year of Legitimate & Illegitimate Infants	51.																

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1906 for the Rural District of Tendring, on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

INSPECTION.

Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... 72

DEFECTS FOUND.

Want of ventilation ... Found 1, Remedied 1

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Smith's Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Saddlers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

Total number of workshops on Register ... 125

